

enter into the question of scientific nomenclature. He thought that any one discovering a preoccupied name not only had a right to propose a new one, but it was his duty to do so, without waiting to see if he was trespassing on any one's preserves. He deprecated the practice of waiting for some one else to correct a homonym, for the chances were that this might not be done for a long time, and the error thus lost sight of and perpetuated. Provided the proposer of new names had enough knowledge of the group not to make matters worse by proposing a new name when there was an old synonym that could be resurrected, he thought such persons were conferring a favor on science and should not be discouraged by disparaging comment. In reply to Mr. Ashmead's remarks he pointed out that the changes in names in Dalla Torre's Catalogue were unavoidable and perfectly proper, after the several genera had been united, and that such a union of genera was well within the right of the cataloguer.

Dr. Gill said that his views coincided with those of Dr. Dyar, and Mr. Pollard stated that in proposing new names in botany the personal element was eliminated.

Mr. Busck has submitted the following paper for publication :

DIMORPHISM IN THE CODLING MOTH.

(*Cydia simpsonii*, n. var.)

By AUGUST BUSCK.

In his bulletin on the Codling moth,* Mr. C. B. Simpson mentions a moth "Found on the trunk of an apple tree that had all the appearance of a codling moth, except the color, which was buff and gold throughout, the bronze spot being much the same as in the codling moth. During the summer of 1901, 4 well-preserved and 8 badly worn specimens, having the same color, were bred among the common codling moth from apple, and 2 others were observed in the field. Mr. Hitt, of Weiser, Idaho, found 7 of these moths among 50 moths bred in 1896. Whether this is a variety of *Carpocapsa pomonella* or another species, has not yet been determined." [Simpson.]

During last summer, Mr. Simpson bred 6 more of these light-

* Bull. Div. Ent., U. S. Dept. Agric. (new series), No. 35, 1902, p. 14.

colored moths among 182 of the normal codling moth from apple, at Boise, Idaho. These specimens were submitted to the writer for determination, and I have carefully examined them structurally in comparison with the common form of *Cydia pomonella* Linné. I do not think there can be any doubt about their being this species; the oral parts, the venation, the secondary male sexual character of the hind wing and the external sexual organs of both sexes are identically as found in the common dark form of the codling moth. The general pattern of ornamentation is also the same, but the coloration is so strikingly different that the variety deserves a special name, the more so as no intermediate forms seem to occur. I propose that it be known as *Cydia pomonella* Linné, *var. simpsonii*.

Instead of the dark fuscous color of the common form, the variety is light buff with slightly darker buff transverse striation. In the common form the fore wings are finely irrorated with white, each scale being slightly white tipped; in *simpsonii* the scales are not white tipped. The terminal patch, which in the common form is dark coppery brown, nearly black, and with dark violaceous metallic streaks, is in *simpsonii* light fawn brown with pure golden metallic streaks. The extreme apical edge before the cilia is in the common form black, in the variety reddish brown, and the cilia in *simpsonii* are light golden ochreous instead of the dark fuscous of the common form. The head, palpi, body, legs, and the tuft of hairs on the hind wings of the male are correspondingly light buff-colored in the variety instead of dark fuscous as in the common form.

Besides Mr. Simpson's specimens, in which both sexes are equally represented, there is in the U. S. National Museum a single female labeled Cook, California, July 30, 1883.

Type.—No. 6803, U. S. National Museum.